

The Sun

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THE SUN, New York City.

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Not a Year for Thacherism.

Reduced to its simplest terms, Mayor THACHER'S explanation of his position is that he intends to go to the polls and vote for BRYAN and Repudiation with a heart as true as ever to the honest dollar.

In estimating the sincerity of this explanation, it is only necessary to consider what would be the result if every honest-money Democrat should follow Mayor THACHER'S example.

Democrats whose hearts are true to the honest dollar, and who have not received Popocratic nominations for Governor, are not troubling themselves at all about "regularity," in the sense in which Mr. THACHER understands that misleading and deceptive words. They intend that their devotion to the cause of honest money and the nation's honor shall bear fruit on Nov. 3. They will march to the polls on that day and deposit their votes against BRYAN, in some instances in the shape of ballots for PALMER, and in other cases, and we hope in the vast majority of cases, directly for MCKINLEY, in order that each ballot may count two instead of one for honest money.

They will be Democrats all the same whether they vote for PALMER or for MCKINLEY. Then they will stand back and watch THACHER as he marches to the polls with his heart true as ever to the cause of honest money, and drops into the box a ballot for the candidate of repudiation and dishonor!

Faugh! This is no year for Thacherism in politics, or for THACHERS at the polls.

The Logic of John Boyd Thacher.

I am opposed to national dishonesty. The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 will involve national dishonesty.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and ARTHUR SEWALL, the candidates of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, are pledged to bring about the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1.

Therefore I shall cast my vote for WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and ARTHUR SEWALL, the candidates in due and regular form chosen by a majority of that Convention.

Cleveland's Mischievous Lying.

Every time an issue of bonds has been sent within the last three years, the Administration has declared that they were sent to maintain the redemption of the tender notes in gold. THE SUN has as pointed out that this was a false pretense and that the bonds were really sold to furnish money for paying the ordinary expenses of the Government, the ordinary revenues being insufficient for the purpose. The Administration and its supporters have denied THE SUN'S charge over and over again, and President CLEVELAND has distinctly declared that the revenues were sufficient and that but for the necessity of redeeming in gold the legal tenders, there would be no necessity for selling bonds.

How swift Mr. BRYAN has been to take advantage of this lie, and to charge the bond issues upon the gold standard, the reports of his speeches show. Now comes Governor ALTORED with a speech delivered at Chicago last Saturday evening:

"During times of profound peace, in less than four years the national debt of this country has been increased \$200,000,000; not to support the Government, for President CLEVELAND declared expressly that this was not needed to support the Government, as it had money in the Treasury to meet the current expenses. It was done for the sole purpose of maintaining the gold standard by the Government, and of paying gold on obligations which on their face were payable not in gold, but in coin, which meant that they could be paid in other metal which the debtors—the Government—must select. This has been the policy and the practice of the Government since the Government of Europe always act upon it. Mr. BRYAN suggests no change of policy, and he offers no remedy; therefore, the existing conditions are to be continued, and if it is necessary to raise large sums of bonds in the last three years, we are warranted in assuming that it will be necessary to issue a similar amount in the next three years, and that this will continue to go on."

This is all a lie, of course. The \$200,000,000 of bonds were not issued "for the sole purpose of maintaining the gold standard," and, with a revenue adequate to the Government expenses, no more of them need be issued. But Governor ALTORED only repeats a lie which President CLEVELAND first uttered, and not ALTORED, but CLEVELAND, is to be blamed for the mischief done by it.

Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

During the past summer there has been such a rush to recruiting offices that twice as many vacancies as existed in the enlisted strength of the army could have been filled. Not all actually were filled, and in fact at a recent date the ranks were several hundred short of the maximum allowed by law. This, however, is due to the fact that enlistments are continually expiring, but more especially to the habit of picking carefully among very good applicants and waiting for the best.

The explanation given for the current eagerness to don the army blue is the number of men out of employment. This is what happened in the hard times of two years ago, when the recruiting offices were overrun by a good class of men who could find nothing to do in their regular occupations. The army is in some ways a sort of barometer for the industrial condition of the country, and it now seems to indicate that the disturbance caused by Bryanism has hurt the trades.

As cold weather approaches readiness to enlist may be increased by the desire to make sure of food, lodging, and clothing for the winter. Recruitments, too, are frequent, while desertions, extraordinary as the statement may seem, have been of late years only about a third of what they were a dozen years ago. Not only has the expense of recruiting been greatly diminished thereby, but, with so much smaller drains upon the enlisted strength, there are fewer vacancies to fill.

Good men not only stand by the colors themselves, but advise acquaintances to join them. The lot of Uncle SAM'S soldiers has certainly been bettered of late years in many ways. Gen. SHERMAN once said that, during the transition period between the civil war and more recent days, the troops at the front lived in holes in the ground, in houses made of green cottonwood logs infested with vermin, and in temporary shanties. All this has long been over; in fact, what used to be known as the Indian frontier has itself vanished. More and more the troops are concentrated at new, large, and admirably constructed posts, on beautiful sites, supplied with the modern conveniences, often in the neighborhood of large cities or towns. Some forts are still isolated and some suffer the fierce heats of Arizona or the blizzards of Montana; but as a whole the soldier's life has become far more comfortable than of old.

The food has been improved and greater variety added to the ration; more suitable clothing has been provided for hot climates; the bedding in barracks is better; the pay, which is higher than that of the private soldier in foreign armies, has been augmented by a further increase for non-commissioned officers. There are also well paid staff billets for the latter, including those of post quartermaster sergeant, ordnance and commissary sergeants, and hospital steward. The cooperative canteen allows the soldier many little luxuries at the lowest price, while reading rooms and gymnasiums are established, and open-air athletic sports and indoor amusements are carefully provided for. Instead of a law of arbitrary punishments there is a fixed code. The term of enlistment has been reduced from five years to three, thus making it less formidable, while the purchase system opens a way of getting out of the army to the man who does not like it or has a chance of bettering himself elsewhere. Each year some men mount from the ranks to the shoulderstraps, and for those who serve thirty years there is retirement on three-fourths pay, besides commutation of clothing and rations. Finally, the diminution in Indian hostilities makes calls to endure the hardships of campaigning rare. There are certainly less attractive occupations than that of wearing the army blue.

It is not strange, therefore, that there should be many applications for enlistment, in such times as these, and also that only men who appear well fitted for the service should be chosen. There have been also some recent restrictions on choice made by the law, such as those in regard to the exclusion of aliens and those who cannot write and read English. But, in addition, the recruiting officers can afford to take only the men who are very promising in all respects. The returns for August, for example, show that, although of the men applying at army posts for enlistment in the line more were accepted than rejected, yet in the cities, while 521 were enlisted, no fewer than 3,010 were rejected, or at the rate of nearly six to one.

If Secretary LAMONT'S bill for a moderate increase of the enlisted strength should be passed, the candidates of the coming winter, there would be no trouble in promptly filling the ranks.

Leo XIII. and the Church of England.

The reported decision of the Pope that "after long study I must confirm the decrees of my predecessors that all ordinations made under the Anglican rite are absolutely invalid," puts an end to the movement started by Lord HALIFAX for the reunion of the Church of England to the Church of Rome; for the prerequisites of such a reunion were declared by its promoters to be a recognition of the validity of Anglican orders. Although the Papacy had twice formally pronounced those orders invalid, some learned French ecclesiastics supported the request made by Lord HALIFAX that the question should be reopened in the light of information alleged to be new and important. To their wishes the Pope so far deferred as to direct a body of theologians, in which the friends of reunion were represented, to examine anew the circumstances under which took place the consecration of Archbishop PARKER, from the Anglican episcopate descends. From this concession Mr. GLADSTONE drew a widely published letter, the present Pontiff, whose views on the establishment of Catholicism in England is well known, intended to reverse the decision of his predecessors. In the encyclical, however, not long ago addressed "to Englishmen" by LEO XIII., there was no allusion to the ordination question; and in a series of articles, the London Tablet, which is the organ of Cardinal VAUGHAN, has declared it to be impossible that the Papal decrees proclaiming Anglican orders null and void should be abrogated, or even modified.

It turns out that the Tablet was right. The theological soundness of Cardinal VAUGHAN has been confirmed by the highest authority, and the French ecclesiastics who took a different view of the matter, will now have to disavow the conclusions to which, as they maintained, their investigation of the facts had led them. It is settled once for all that there will be no corporate reunion of the Church of England to the Church of Rome. The process of incorporation will proceed, as it has hitherto proceeded, by means of individual conversion; and those Anglican clergymen who, after their admission to the Catholic Church, wish to exercise ecclesiastical functions, will have to submit to rebaptism. The effect of the Papal decision on the Episcopal Church of the United States is obvious. The Bishops of that Church descended first from Dr. SAMUEL SEABURY, who in 1784, was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut at Aberdeen by the Scotch Bishops, who themselves derived their power to consecrate by descent from the Anglican episcopate; by descent from Dr. WHITE and Dr. PROVOOST, who at Lambeth in 1787 were respectively consecrated Bishops of Pennsylvania and New York by the two Archbishops and two Bishops of the Anglican Church.

How does the position of the Anglican episcopate and its derivatives, as previously defined by the Papacy, and now again defined by LEO XIII., differ from that of the Episcopal bodies in other Protestant countries? We may say at once that as regards recognition of the validity of their orders by the Vatican, all Protestants are in the same boat. It is generally acknowledged, even by non-Catholics, that the churches of Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, although Episcopal in form, cannot produce any legitimate claims to the Episcopal succession. In Denmark the Reformation was at first opposed by the whole episcopate, for which opposition most of the Bishops were placed under arrest; subsequently they acquiesced in the new régime, but none of the former prelates took part in the consecration of BÜCKNER, which was performed by BÜCKNER.

HAGEN, LUTHER'S friend and fellow laborer. In Norway two of the pre-Reformation Bishops adopted the new doctrines and retained their sees. In Iceland, the last of the Roman Catholic Bishops took it upon himself to authorize the first Protestant Bishop to hold his office in succession to himself. Although the validity of the episcopate in these Scandinavian churches is thus extremely questionable, it has never been formally denied by the Church of England, and its orders have been recognized by the Indian Bishops in the case of missionaries ordained by the Danish Church.

The situation of the Lutheran Church of Sweden is different; for this puts forth a claim to an unbroken succession, which to most Protestants seems good, although it is rejected at Rome. During the Reformation period all the Swedish sees became vacant but two, and the Bishops of these two left the kingdom. The episcopate, however, was preserved by PETER MAGNUS, who, when residing as warden of the Swedish hospital in Rome, had been elected Bishop of the see of Westerns and consecrated about 1534. No official record of his consecration has been discovered, but during his lifetime he was acknowledged as a canonical Bishop, both by Roman Catholics and by Protestants. In 1528 MAGNUS consecrated Bishops to fill the vacant Swedish sees, and assisted by one of these, he afterward consecrated the Reformer LAWRENCE PETERSON as Archbishop of Upsala. Some doubt has been raised as to the validity of the consecration of PETERSON's successor and namesake, from the insufficiency of the evidence of the consecration of his predecessor, the Bishop of Abo; the integrity of the succession has, however, been formally recognized by a Convention of the American Episcopal Church. Another Protestant church which claims to have preserved the Episcopate is that of the Moravians, who in the fifteenth century were driven by the anti-Reformation from Bohemia to seek a refuge in Poland and Prussia. Here their episcopate, which was derived from the Austrian Waldenses, was perpetuated in regular succession until, in 1735, the two last surviving Bishops, JAROSLAV and SITKOVITS, consecrated DAVID NITSCHMANN to be the first Bishop of the renewed Church of the Brethren, established in Herrnhut, in Saxony. Two years later JAROSLAV and NITSCHMANN consecrated Count ZINZENDORF as the second Bishop of the Moravian Church; from ZINZENDORF and NITSCHMANN the existing Moravian episcopate descends.

An example of a Catholic Episcopal see is to be found in the so-called Janesville Church of Holland, in which during the first half of the last century the episcopal succession was with the utmost difficulty preserved. It hung repeatedly upon a single life. Each of the consecrations in this Church since 1734 has been declared unlawful by the Papacy, and all who have taken part in the successive acts have been excommunicated. It was this Janesville Church of Holland, which was the instrument of conferring the episcopate on the community known as "Old Catholics," whose separation from the Church of Rome under the leadership of Dr. DOLLINGER was occasioned by the publication of the Vatican decrees relating to Papal supremacy and infallibility.

History.

When Mexico first rose in arms against Spanish despotism, eighty-six years ago, the leader of the revolt was a heroic priest, who raised an army of 100,000 men for war, but was defeated and shot. After the execution of HIDALGO, another great priest, MORELOS, took his place, won several victories, reduced four cities, and manifested marked genius as a strategist; but finally he, too, was defeated, captured, and shot.

About five years after his execution, Mexico was independent of Spain. In the history of the wars for independence that were waged by other Spanish-American countries, we frequently find the names of patriotic priests who took the right to the battlefield. They sympathized with the people in their struggle for liberty and against Spain.

In the Cuban war, the last war of any Spanish-American colony against the old felon, we have not yet heard the name of any mettlesome priest serving under the flag of emancipation. It is an singular circumstance. We cannot account for it. There are surely plenty of priests among the Cubans who believe in their country, favor its freedom, sympathize with its suffering people, abominate royal tyranny, and are as valorous as HIDALGO or as MORELOS of Mexico. Gen. GOMEZ needs them.

All the Same in Plattdeutsch.

The impracticability of endeavoring to transact the public business of a community of which English is the official and colloquial language in the peculiarly indefinite and unsatisfactory idiom of Plattdeutsch, as spoken in Holstein, is again illustrated. It is made evident in the ROSENHAM case, in which DAMEX, the Landvogt, is ineffectual. According to the allegation, the administrator of an estate, ROSENHAM by name, failed to pay over to the beneficiaries of the sum of which he had charge, the sum of \$3,000. In the month of June, after a formal account of the sum of \$3,000, directed him to make forthwith the payments showed by his accounting. He failed to do this, and an order was signed by Surrogate ARNOLD and turned over to the Sheriff for execution, directing him to take the defendant, ROSENHAM, into custody for contempt of court in failing to obey its mandates, unless two responsible and approved sureties should stipulate, under a penalty prescribed by the Surrogate, to produce him in court on the day required. In such cases, where there is a failure to pay over to the rightful owners a sum of money held by another, it is customary to fine him the amount of the judgment, in this case nearly \$3,000, the alternative of evading imprisonment being the payment of the amount due to those found to be entitled to it.

Contempt of court in German, the language of poets, philosophers, publicists, and statesmen, is *Misachtung des Gerichtshofs*. In Plattdeutsch the word used colloquially for contempt is *Abmisachtheit*. It is a composite corruption of *Abmischenheit*, which signifies contempt, and *Abmischenheit*, which signifies absence. There is, practically, no such thing as illiteracy in Denmark, where the standard of education is higher even than in Germany. But in Holstein, a dialect of the language spoken is a much more corrupt kind of Plattdeutsch than is to be heard either in the Baltic provinces of Germany or in Denmark itself. *Abmisachtheit* means in Holstein contempt and absence interchangeably. It appears, therefore, that when the

order of Surrogate ARNOLD was translated for the benefit of DAMEX he understood, so far as our abstract Landvogt may be said to understand anything, that ROSENHAM was charged with "absence from court." A Sheriff's deputy arrested ROSENHAM, and DAMEX, acting in a judicial capacity, imposed upon him a fine of \$600 for absence from the court, taking the same in cash, American dollars, the equivalent of 785 rigsdalers, rigsdalers being the standard of monetary value in the office of the Landvogt.

In the Surrogate's Court the other day, when DAMEX was called upon to produce ROSENHAM, in compliance with Judge ARNOLD'S order, or to call upon ROSENHAM'S sureties to produce him, it was brought out that he had escaped (escaped, *weggegangen*), and that DAMEX had sent a substitute the amount of his fine! DAMEX appears to have thought, so far as that grotesque functionary may be said to do any thinking, that ROSENHAM had been fined \$500 for absence from court. He had let him escape, and, as the order from the Surrogate's Court had been disobeyed, disregarded, or misunderstood, DAMEX himself was in contempt.

The recurrence of these escapes from DAMEX'S custody, through his misunderstanding of the English language, would be ludicrous were it not for the contempt in which they bring the process of the courts in New York. The Sheriff is, by law, the agent of the courts for carrying out their orders. These orders are in English. They are addressed to DAMEX, the Sheriff, who does not understand English, and hence, in a bungling though not intentionally sinister way he failed, as in the ROSENHAM case and a long list of other cases, to do what he was ordered to do.

"Here have I," said Mr. RANSOM, son of a former Surrogate and the attorney for the heirs in the ROSENHAM case, "a judgment against this man for \$3,000, and the Sheriff let him escape on a small \$500 forfeit. I do not propose to allow the matter to drag on. I shall bring action against the Sheriff for the entire amount, and am sure my claim will be sustained in the courts."

Ignorance of the law excuses no one. Does ignorance of the English language excuse DAMEX? It is a disputed point.

"Was ich nicht weiss, das macht mich nicht heiss."

We have received a long discussion of the causes of "the hard times now prevailing." But why waste effort in such an inquiry when the one great controlling cause of trouble is patent? Restriction on choice, by destroying Repudiation, and prosperity will revive. Already the hopeful indications of the destruction of Bryanism are beginning to show how great the rebound from its depression will be when that destruction is made certain six weeks from to-day.

No such outrage is possible as the association of the honorable ticket of PARKER and BUCKNER with the dishonorable and self-contradictory candidacy of JOHN BOYD THACHER.

Mexico is as proud of the bell of Guanajuato as Philadelphia is of the Independence Bell. The Mexican bell was rung when the brave hero of the brilliant fight, Don MIGUEL HIDALGO, called the people to arms against Spain on Sept. 16, 1810, not so many years after the Philadelphia bell had been rung for the Declaration of Independence. The Mexican priest failed and was executed; the Mexican hero who began the struggle which was successful a few years afterward for Mexican independence.

On the 16th of this month, the anniversary of the revolt of Don MIGUEL HIDALGO, his famous bell was placed in the national palace in Mexico amid the acclamations of the populace. It is in better order than the Philadelphia bell.

It is to the credit of the Mexican people that they commemorate the great, though unsuccessful, revolt of which the illustrious priest was the leader. To this priest, more than to any other Mexican, is indebted for her republican freedom. "They never fail who die in a great cause."

May the honored bell of Guanajuato never crack!

"Every woman," says LI HING CHANG, "should get married." Yes, but how?—Washington.

By a clergyman, in the presence of the family. If possible, but a magistrate with a wide-groom and one or two witnesses present can make a legal marriage.

All human institutions marriage is the best.

There are many eminent mathematicians among the Popocrats, as was to be expected. The Popocratic file proposition that 63-100 requires a high degree of mathematical skill and precision; and nobody can study in attentive spirit the great formula of 16 to 1 without seeing more in numbers than was ever seen by Mr. ISAAC NEWTON. Among the mathematicians those of Texas have the highest reputation. They have heads in proportion to the size of their State, and their mental processes have the exactness and the harmony of the spheres. Notice, for example, the State Convention of the Texas Popocratic Clubs the other day. There are said to be 30,000 members of these Clubs. On this strength, estimated or ascertained, the Convention had a calculation made and sent the result to Mr. BRYAN at Washington. "A telegram of congratulation, endorsement, and encouragement pledged Texas to give him at least 200,000 majority." Mr. BRYAN would have been very much gratified, endorsed, and encouraged if he had known that it is clear from the intrinsic evidence that the mathematician who made the calculation can have no other than the famous Hon. TOME SCUDGINS, the leading Texas Popocrat.

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The friends of the Hon. JAMES K. JONES of the Popocratic National Committee observe with joy that his health is rapidly improving as political calumny grows thicker for his side. After the Vermont election he was simply in an indifferent condition, whereas, after the Maine election, he declared himself to be "greatly encouraged," and he is now carrying New York in a manner which must give even in the bosom of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FARRAR himself. There is nothing like a contested mind; and as Mr. JONES is sure to be reflected to the Senate he feels the troubles of Mr. BRYAN somewhat less.

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The Hon. WILLIAM KEHR of Pueblo, Colorado, is not as well known in these parts as his evident force and mastery of expression entitle him to be, but he is making himself heard, as is common of word, if not of poll, as his renowned fellow citizen, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN BELFORD, in a speech delivered at a Popocratic meeting in Ottumwa, Ia., last week. Mr. KEHR is said to have "talked freely of war if the cause failed at the polls this fall." He is said to have spoken of persons who refuse to vote for Mr. BRYAN as "second-rate, thieves, traitors, poisoners, bribers, manufacturers of beggars, paupers, suicides, hoboes, and dirty yellow whoops who want to ruin their country." They were "dirty, vulgar, and whelps." From which it seems that Mr. KEHR of Pueblo is a gentleman of moderate and conservative opinions and a great gift of judicious speech.

The Hon. JOHN PARSON ALTORED, returned from a silver excursion in the rural parts of Illinois, declares that "the farmers are almost a unit for free silver." He rests this assertion upon the fact, if it is a fact, that the Illinois farmers "will drive twenty or thirty miles to hear a silver orator." No doubt, if ALTORED is that orator. People to country or country will go a considerable distance for the sake of seeing the man who pardoned Anarchists, who was a howling Anarchist himself in 1894, and has never got over it.

Have the Hon. WILLIAM BRYAN, the Hon. BENJAMIN R. TITMUS, the Hon. EUGENE DENN, the Hon. JACOB COXY, and the rest of the crowd noticed that the Derivatives have been put to flight? There appears to be trouble ahead for the Derivatives this year. Still, let the survivors enjoy themselves while they can. From now on, their dancing should be more decorous, their whirling dizzier, their yells louder, and their knife-swallowing more frequent and appalling than ever. The Derivish season of 1896 is drawing to a close.

ARKANSAS IT IS.

The History of the Settling of a Question of Pronouncing a State's Name.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
 LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 12, 1896.
 Mr. F. K. Woodcock, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst. to the Philadelphia Ledger making inquiry in reference to the correct pronunciation of the name of this State was forwarded to Gov. Clark, and by him handed to me for reply.

For many years there was contention among even our best-informed citizens as to the correct pronunciation of the name of this State. The pronouncement of the name of this State by persons pronounced it as it was spelled, while others, especially the early settlers and their descendants, pronounced the name as if spelled Ark-an-saw, following, as they believed, the original name of the Arkansas Indians, and the aboriginals of the country, from whom the Territory derived its name.

From 1820 to 1840 the name was represented in the United States Senate by Mr. Chester Ashley and Mr. Ambrose Sevier. Mr. Ashley, an Englishman by birth, and probably the brainiest Senator we have had, always pronounced the name of the State as it is spelled, Arkansas. Mr. Sevier, a Tennesseean, the grandson of Col. John Sevier, the hero of King's Mountain, and the Governor of the State of Tennessee, was then called, always gave the name of the State as it is spelled, Arkansas. The pronouncement of the broad A adopted by Mr. Sevier, as you know, Mr. Dallas was Vice-President, and made the greatest and most stirring address ever made by a Senator ever had, and he pronounced the name of the State as it is spelled, Arkansas.

The opinion of the people differed on this subject, as did the opinion of our Senators. Finally, in 1851, the Legislature of the State of Arkansas adopted a resolution to the effect that the name of the State should be pronounced as it is spelled, Arkansas. This resolution was then adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, and the name of the State was then pronounced as it is spelled, Arkansas. The resolution of the State of Tennessee was then adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, and the name of the State was then pronounced as it is spelled, Arkansas. The resolution of the State of Tennessee was then adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, and the name of the State was then pronounced as it is spelled, Arkansas.

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There is nothing like a contested mind; and as Mr. JONES is sure to be reflected to the Senate he feels the troubles of Mr. BRYAN somewhat less.

acutely than that young pride of the melodramatic school feels them. It has been suspected that the Arkansas Senator is not the shrewdest manager of a political campaign, but there can be no doubt of his capability to give convincing prophecies to the faithful, who may not be so much encouraged himself, but what of that? He doesn't have to be. It is not his funeral, and there is no especial reason why he shouldn't be buoyant.

The Hon. WILLIAM KEHR of Pueblo, Colorado, is not as well known in these parts as his evident force and mastery of expression entitle him to be, but he is making himself heard, as is common of word, if not of poll, as his renowned fellow citizen, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN BELFORD, in a speech delivered at a Popocratic meeting in Ottumwa, Ia., last week.

Mr. KEHR is said to have "talked freely of war if the cause failed at the polls this fall." He is said to have spoken of persons who refuse to vote for Mr. BRYAN as "second-rate, thieves, traitors, poisoners, bribers, manufacturers of beggars, paupers, suicides, hoboes, and dirty yellow whoops who want to ruin their country."

They were "dirty, vulgar, and whelps." From which it seems that Mr. KEHR of Pueblo is a gentleman of moderate and conservative opinions and a great gift of judicious speech.

The Hon. JOHN PARSON ALTORED, returned from a silver excursion in the rural parts of Illinois, declares that "the farmers are almost a unit for free silver." He rests this assertion upon the fact, if it is a fact, that the Illinois farmers "will drive twenty or thirty miles to hear a silver orator."

No doubt, if ALTORED is that orator. People to country or country will go a considerable distance for the sake of seeing the man who pardoned Anarchists, who was a howling Anarchist himself in 1894, and has never got over it.

Have the Hon. WILLIAM BRYAN, the Hon. BENJAMIN R. TITMUS, the Hon. EUGENE DENN, the Hon. JACOB COXY, and the rest of the crowd noticed that the Derivatives have been put to flight?

There appears to be trouble ahead for the Derivatives this year. Still, let the survivors enjoy themselves while they can. From now on, their dancing should be more decorous, their whirling dizzier, their yells louder, and their knife-swallowing more frequent and appalling than ever.

The Derivish season of 1896 is drawing to a close.

The appointment in Orange county of two receivers of a New York Bank, neither of whom is a resident of New York city, was one of the most noteworthy court incidents of the past week.

The Attorney-General appears to have been dissatisfied with the act of Mr. Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court here in appointing receivers in a proceeding by the directors for a voluntary dissolution of the Murray Hill Bank, a corporation organized in New York for the purpose of settling the claims of the bankrupted appointment of some other officers of the Court there named Edward H. Hobbs of Brooklyn and Benjamin R. Odell, Jr., of Newburgh.